Remarks

Claims 1-19 are pending.

Applicant acknowledges with thanks the Examiner's allowance of claims 1-14.

Applicant respectfully transverses the Examiner's rejections of claims 15-16 as anticipated by Beckman et al.

The Examiner indicated that the pultrusion apparatus 10 described in Beckman et al. anticipates the mold of the present invention. Indeed, it is considered that the resin supply apparatuses 28 and 46 respectively correspond to the means for injecting the first and second resins of the present invention. It is also considered, that these resin supply apparatuses respectively communicate with a first wall of the passageway 26 of the impregnation die 16, and a second wall of the injection die 18 which is opposite to the first wall.

However, in the present invention, two resins are injected in a same mold (see figure 4 and paragraph 60 of the publication US-2006/0081612 of the present application) for providing two different layers of the radiation heating structure. Then, the first and second walls are part of a same structure (i.e. the mold) and one faces the other. Also, it is mentioned in the present application that promoting the interpenetration of the two resins during injection is preferred (see paragraphs 44 and 51 of the publication US 2006/0081612 of the present application). Injecting the two resins in a same mold provides this advantage.

The walls to which it is referred in the Office Action are part of two distinct dies 16 and 18 (see figure 1 of Beckman et al.) and then, their relative position is not the same as in the present invention. Indeed, in the present application, the walls correspond to the same die (or mold) and cannot be interpreted as parts of separate structures. Then Beckman et al. fails to disclose a pultrusion mold wherein two different injection means provide resin through openings of walls which are located one opposite the other in a

same structure. This document only teaches providing two different molds (impregnation mold 16, and injection mold 18) for injecting two different resins.

Thus, the mold according to Claims 15-16 is new over prior art Beckman et al. which does not disclose a single mold being adapted for injecting two different resins in two openings formed in two opposite walls of the same mold.

Furthermore, according to the invention, the mold of Claims 15-16 is sufficient for injecting two different resins and thus for providing a simple compact and economical pultrusion process. For carrying out such a mold means adapted to provide a heating structure as aimed in the present application, the man skilled in the art, on the basis of the teachings of Beckman et al., would have used two dies: a first die for injecting the resin which is more viscous and filled with radiating particles, and a second die for injecting the other resin.

Therefore, the subject matter of Claims 15 and 16 is not anticipated and is non-obvious in view of prior art Beckman et al.

Applicant respectfully traverses the Examiners rejection of claims 17-19 as anticipated by WO-0030406.

The Examiner indicated that the panel for transforming electric current into diffused heat 106 described in WO 00/30406 anticipates the radiation heating structure of the present invention. It is considered that the side 107 of the panel corresponds to a radiating layer. It is also considered that the foam plastic material for insulation 145 and the side 107 are on either side of the nets 85, 86.

In the present invention, it is made clear that the heating structure comprises radiating additives which heat by the means of electromagnetic emissions (see paragraphs 4 and 40 of the publication US-2006/0081612 of the present application). This feature is

unambiguously recited in Claim 17 with respect to a "radiating layer, comprising predominantly radiating additives".

In the cited document, the heating is clearly the result of a diffusion of thermal energy (see page 2, lines 7-8); and moreover it is not mentioned that the side 107 of the panel contains radiating additives. Then, the man skilled in the art understands that the heating offered by the present invention and the one disclosed in the cited document come from two different phenomena (i.e. radiation and convection).

Then, WO 03/30406 fails to disclose a radiation heating structure wherein the radiating layer comprises electromagnetic emissive components. And consequently, the radiation heating structure according to Claims 17-19 is new over the cited document.

Moreover, radiating additives are advantageous as they provide the feeling of soft heating without air mixing. And this solution is not disclosed nor even suggested by the cited document.

Therefore, the subject matter of Claims 17-19 is not anticipated and is non-obvious in view of prior art WO 00/30406.

In view of the foregoing comments Applicant requests the Examiner reconsideration and to find the claims allowable over the prior art of record.

Respectfully submitted,

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